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TOKEN HUNTER

Volume No. 1 No. 6 A publication of the NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY
P.O. Box 151463 South Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

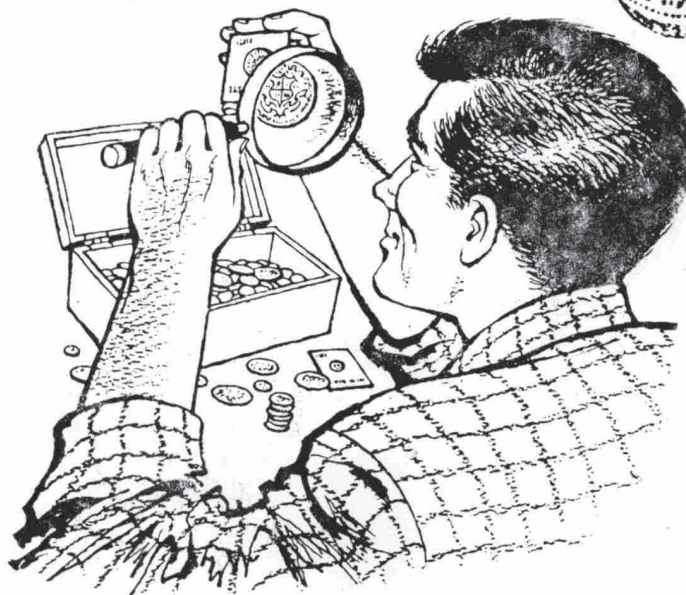
Dedicated to the Collecting, Recording, and Preservation
of Tokens and Medals.

FLAG DAY
JUNE 14TH



Property 
UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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My dear Mr. [illegible]



National Utah Token Society

P.O. Box 154463 To Salt Lake City. Utah 84115. 466-7400 eve

Greetings,

Hope everyone enjoyed our program last month, It was very intresting, We thank Rell Francis for sharing his pictures and knowledge with us.

We have some exellent speakers and programs comming up in the future, so everyone's support and help in bringing out new members is needed. Plan on attending!

The U.N.S. is having their coin show the 29, 30, & 31st, of October. This year they will have a token catagory for displays with trophy's, so start getting ready now. We would like some Input on setting up a token Intrest booth for the show. Please let us have any Ideas for this project.

Bring a friend, and will see you at the next meeting.



Thanks,

Greg Frischknecht
President





LET'S TALK TURKEY



At our APRIL meeting, nobody would say that we were the most organized group when it came to finding out what happened to the tickets, where the light sockets were, and which way we should turn to look at the screen. A small matter considering we had a new location for our meetings at the Redwood Multi-Purpose Center. Our gallant committee men and women seemed to try with great earnest to make sure that everyone got their questions answered, and everyone agreed that the display of exhibits were the work of many of the membership, who showed that the Club's spirit was above and beyond the norm. Many thanks to all who had a go, and even though not every one could win the trophies, we were all winners due to these fine people's efforts. So, a BIG WELL DONE to all who entered and to those who helped out on administration. The evening's highlight was the talk and slide show by that gentleman from Springville, Mr. Nell G. Francis. Nell showed us what dedicated research can produce when it came to our State's history via his collection of early photos of this great State. From his shop in Provo, Nell produced slides that caused great interest from the membership in the form of questions. His dedication in finding an old photo and then finding out not only where it came from but location as to where the photographer had stood in order to take it was, to say the least, outstanding, and just proved that this gentleman is truly a NUT just like us! Our grateful thanks can only be bettered by saying a 'BIG THANKS NELL', you are truly a fine and dedicated citizen of our State, and those who were there appreciate you and your efforts more than we can say. A great pleasure, JIN!!!

Member Gaylen Rust and his wife Denise recently provided us with a potential new NUTS member in the form of a Baby Boy! Born Wednesday, May 5th, Joshua Daniel weighed in a 8 lbs. 4 ozs. We wish this great Father and his family all the best for the future. Our sincere congratulations.

+++++



Member Jerry Harvey of Wally's Coins had his recent tragic era of the Hoppers' deaths dispelled by the marriage of his shop employee, Bob Campbell (no relation) to Carol Jean. Bob has developed an interest in tokens and medals, so who knows, maybe they may join us. Congratulations!!

=====

Bob Harris and Irv Batcliff are getting ready for their trip to Boston for the American Vecturist Association convention. It was to have been held in Plymouth, Mass. but at the last moment was changed to Boston. A report will follow later!

=====

The Richard Blaylock family are going to the Canadian Numismatic Association's convention in Canada this year. More will be heard at a later date.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

This month's profile of a member is David Freed. He is a man who I have had the privilege of knowing for many years, I can say without a doubt that David had done more than any other person for his two loves, Tennis and Tokens. It is a great honor to have had the pleasure of this man's company over the years. Utah owes him a great vote of thanks in this regard. 'SALUTE, DAVID!'

As you know, our Club's new officers are just getting off the ground regarding their duties for the Club. Be sure and give them all your support!!

.....

We welcome to our group the following new members:

Don and Edna Grossaint of West Valley
Howard and Toni Gurney and family of Orem
William Mills of Salt Lake City
Carol Spendlove of Salt Lake City
Lee Miner of Salt Lake City
Paul and Helen Franke of Salt Lake City
Edith and John Attebury of Salt Lake City
Junior Robert Mousley of Salt Lake City
William V. Wright of Las Vegas

A hearty welcome to you all. Please let know what your birthdates are so we can say Hello.

+++++





The Club's officers met recently at Greg's place, and objects and plans were made for your future enjoyment. More to come!

#####

Thanks to Cliff Zimmerman for a recent donation to the American Numismatic Association's Trust Fund as quoted in the March issue of the 'Numismatist'.

=====

Please note that this Editor has closed his shop in order to go on the road for research on a book. Call 466-7400 after hours if you need to talk to me. Thanks!

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

As a reminder to the Club's officers, please note that we meet on the evening of the regular get-together at 6:15 p.m. This is for officers only!

#####

Member Bruce Robinson was recently under the weather after having had some oral surgery, but thank goodness he is on the road to recovery.

+++++

To Bruce goes 20 points for his Town Tours series on Parowan. His first one was recently picked by ATCO and published in their newsletter. Well Done, Bruce! Anyone can send in similar items for points!!

Will those who won a prize in the recent exhibit please let Pat know for the record. You got lost in the shuffle! Sorry!!!

.....

How about that great article in the May 9th Sunday Tribune! Many thanks to Judy Magid for writing it and to Frank Porchatis for the photos. See a reprint in a later issue

=====

Phil Lavorgna reports that modern tokens are showing up in the deposits coming into

his headquarters as chief cashier at Valley Bank. They are from the game rooms at Trolley Square. Hope some old ones come through, Phil!

+++++

Bruce Kaliser gave a great lecture in May to the 'Gold Bug Treasure Club' regarding the geology of the state and many interesting places. Unfortunately I was sick and missed this one. DARN!!

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



I saw Connie Leggett at the Gun Show in Ogden. She has been helping out on some bereavements lately so has not been able to get down to see us. She said she will see us shortly. She also enjoyed the Ogden Coin Show.

=====

As usual, the Dave Capsons put in super efforts on the May issue of the 'Token Hunter' and, needless to say, it's size was something we just could not get away from. A super 40 points.

#####

For those who may not know Bill Wright of Las Vegas, Bill has a long history in the token collecting hobby and is interested in Nevada pieces. So say hello sometime when passing through!!

Nice to see Roger Nielson of Brigham City at the Ogden Gun Show. Hope to hear on the medal real soon!

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Joyce Elfors will not be with us for a little while. She has to attend a government school this summer. Success Joyce!

+++++





It appears that our Token Hunter has not been getting through to the Leggetts in Ogden. Hope this is now straightened out. The Post Office even sent back a book for Richard Dotson in Cedar City to me even though it was correctly addressed. Wonders never cease!!

.....

Pat Jividen is, of course, in the middle of his scouting season. Perhaps they might like to scout some tokens! Just a thought! Keep up the good work, Pat.

=====

On the social scene, Randy Meiser hosted the get-together for JoAnn Rogers' birthday, and a good time was had by all. We even talked about tokens!!

+++++

Did you know that Wade Frischknecht made the Birthday cake of the Utah Numismatic Society Birthday? At last report everyone survived!! Just kidding, Wade!! Well done.

Note that each month, as part of our membership in the American Numismatic Association, we get sent to us a copy of the Numismatic magazine, 'The Numismatist'. This may be borrowed from the Club's secretary, JoAnn.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

We still need support on the Draw Prize donations. Please see Larry Beutler.

Congratulations to the Beutlers on the opening of their new shop called the "Ladybug Quilt Shop" located just off State Street at 112 East Whitlock Ave. (2500 South) SLC 485-9621 Good Luck!

=====

By the way, Larry is working on locations for the Club's digs!!!

.....

We would like to welcome recent new members John and Edith Attebury of Salt Lake City. They are two very nice folks who enjoy history and metal detecting. A Big Howdy!!

+++++

Bill Mills reports the finding of a J. T. Paleigh token (Street Supervisor) from SL recently. Bill found this whilst metal detecting. A great find, Bill. 4 Points.

=====

Beth Garrett reports the finding of a Paul Blinn token and son Bruce reports finding a Browning Auto piece together with a Butte, Montana rail token. Although they are always busy in business, this family always manages to find the time to metal detect some good items. Thanks, and 4 Points to Beth and 8 to Bruce.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Many thanks to the Howard and Toni Gurney family who gave many tokens to help the Club's draws. If you are ever by their shop in Orem, stop by and say Hello to fellow NUTS. They are located at 1102 South on State Street in Orem, and have a fine Coin Store. 50 Points.

=====

'HAPPY BIRTHDAY' to the UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY who have been going strong for 31 years with its meeting in May, '82. It was organized in May 1st, 1951 and over 800 persons have graced its ranks. 'SALUTE'!

+++++

Do you know what the rarest bottle is from Utah and possibly the West? Well, it is the A.M. Smith flask which until recently had not been seen. The bottle says 'California Wine Depot' A.M. Smith Dealer in Wines and Liquors 1872, Salt Lake City. Wonder if it had a Token to go with it?





The report on the rare bottle is just one of the great pieces of information from the newsletter of the Utah Antique Bottle and Relic Club. They meet at the Senior Citizen's Center, 237 So. 10th E., every third Thursday at 7:30 p.m.



Our first displays of exonomia was really outstanding. I couldn't believe how many members took part. We had eight junior and twelve adults exhibits. I've seen some very nice displays through the years at the Ogden and Salt Lake Coin Shows, but none better than at our meeting. I wish I'd have put out a list so all members would have known who belonged to each display. I liked the way you all took part in voting. You'd be surprised how close the voting was. JoAnn and Kimberly Rogers took the trophies for Best of Show. The only other member I knew about was Jeremy Frischknecht taking first in Junior.

Because of the success and the fun, we'll do this again. We sure have loads of talent in our club.

THANKS,
Pat #6

A FEW THOUGHTS FROM COMMITTEE #5

The Iosepa outing was very successful for our Club's first outing and showed the kind of support and enthusiasm that is becoming "typical" of our Club's members.

The caliber of this outing will be a tough act to follow, and as it's my job to schedule future digs, I need the help of every member to make them as enjoyable as the first. Your input and feedback will determine what we do and where we go in 1982. I need to know where your interests lie, ie: ghosts towns; railroad siding camps; lumber mill sites; old recreational hotspots of yesteryear; etc. Also, the duration of trips that appeals to everyone. We can schedule our Club outings as one day close to home digs, or two day overnight camping expeditions that allow us to travel farther from the Salt Lake Valley. Possibly we would be better off with a option of a one day Saturday or Sunday hunt, and those that have the time a two day overnigher. If the latter is the way we decide to go, we will have to keep the hunt sites within a one or two hour drive for those who want to just come out for the day.

Please get your ideas and thoughts to me as soon as possible so we can get a trip planned for June or July.

It is also my responsibility to acquire the prizes for our Club drawings and raffles. As the Club does not yet have the funds to purchase these Give*A* Ways, we are relying on donations from the membership. Response has been good up to this point, but we need your continuing support to make this facet of the





Don't expect praise without envy until you are dead.

— C.C. Colton



Club a success. This member realizes that the bulk of our membership is made up of newcomers to our hobby that haven't yet amassed a collection of "traders" that they could donate for prizes. But there is other ways you can help support the Club. Take a look around your house, in the garage, and you may be surprised what you'll find that can be used. Things like: books on metal detecting, old photos of Utah towns, an extra coin apron, books on some historical aspect of Utah, old TH'ing magazines, any kind of Utah exonomia, and the list could go on and on. Use your imagination. The roots of our hobby deals with collecting old, used, and sometimes sadly defaced tokens and medals. It wouldn't take any of the pleasure away from this member to win a book with dog-eared corners or some well used TH'ing item. Your seldom used "things" could well be somebodies newest treasure.

In the interest of holding the monthly meetings to a reasonable length of time and to help facilitate amassing some "nicer" prizes for the auction where you get to spend your hard earned points, it's my suggestion that we limit the number of prizes to be given away at each meeting. A number has not been set as yet, and will be determined in part by the quantity and the quality of donations that start coming in.

It's your Club, so please give me your ideas on how you want it ran. I'm open to hear all Pro and Con suggestions. I look forward to your replies.

Larry Deutler #5
484-5315 - Evenings

Numismatic mystery remains unsolved

A numismatic mystery which remains unsolved to this day is the origin of the 1849 California Gold coins of Templeton Reid, as it is believed Reid never visited California at that time. The theft of one of two surviving specimens from the Mint Cabinet in 1858 adds to the mystique of the remaining coin.

Who of us is mature enough for offspring before the offspring themselves arrive? The value of marriage is not that adults produce children but that children produce adults.

—Peter De Vries, *The Tunnel of Love* (Little, Brown)

Tree money

"Boston Money" of the American colonies referred to Pine Tree Shilling coins of Massachusetts.

Early starters

As early as 1795, private Mints were counterfeiting U.S. coins, and an attempt had even been made to steal dies from the Philadelphia Mint.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
Eleanor Roosevelt: I could not, at my age, be content to take my place in a corner by the fire-side and simply look on. Life was meant to be lived. Curiosity must be kept alive . . . One must never, for whatever reason, turn his back on life.

Our highly skilled Staff..



IS EAGER TO SERVE YOU!



List notes prices for tokens

A prices realized list for Civil War store cards and patriotic sold recently at auction has been compiled and published by Discount Exonomia, Franklin, Mich.

The \$5 price guide lists the prices realized of Civil War tokens that have sold publicly since 1979, the compilers state.

Although the bottom level set was \$25, some tokens selling for less have been included.

Like other areas of exonomia, Civil War tokens have been increasing in value during the past few years. The compilers of the list note that some supposedly common Rarity 3 pieces have been bringing

prices more than \$100, and that common red Uncirculated pieces have been escalating as well.

Die team work

Engravers Moritz Furst and John Reich teamed up to design the John Adams Indian Peace medal.

June • 1982



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
○ Full Moon 6	○ Last Quarter 14	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14 Flag Day	15	16	17	18	19
20 Father's Day	21 1st Day of Summer	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30		● New Moon 21	○ First Quarter 28

What are you
LOOKING FOR?

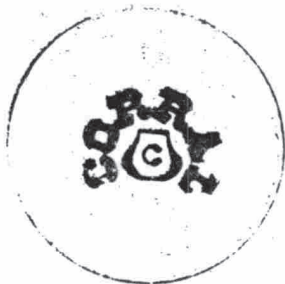
Some latest tokens to surface



Black Ink



SLC ?
Red Ink



Orange Plastic
with black letters

Happy Birthday to the following
NUTS members:
June
8th David Keefer
19th Richard Blaylock and Paul Keefer
29th Wes Thomas
30th Bruce Garrett

Camp Tokens

Prisoner of war camps during World War I of the Second Army Corps of Germany, which issued metal tokens, included Altdamm, Buetow, Colberg, Lauenburg, Schneidemuehl, Stargard and Stralsund-Daenholm.



Place Names - San Juan County

Name's Origin Traced to Dead Horses

Next time you're in Grand County and your child asks you how Dead Horse Point got its colorful name, you'll have the answer.

Jay M. Haymond, coordinator of preservation and collections for the Utah Historical Society, says he's found the origin of the name and that it dates back to 1894.

In that year, Arthur Taylor of Moab was running his stock from the LaSal Mountains to the east when he and his men spotted some dead mustangs in one of the many "natural tanks," or holes in the sandstone formations that hold water.

What had happened, said Mr. Haymond, was that it had been a dry year, and the mustangs had descended into the tank to such a depth that they couldn't get out, and died.

Mr. Taylor named the area "Dead Horse Flat" and the name later spread to cover a nearby point, which became Dead Horse Point, said Mr. Haymond.

The researcher said he got his information almost straight from the horse's mouth, so to speak. Lydia Skewes, Mr. Taylor's daughter and a resident of Moab, told him the story and other research has tended to confirm it, he said.



This information is shown for those who might like to have their own Tokens made:

ELBEE CO. Jan. 1982

P. O. BOX 230

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. 78291



"DON'T TAKE ANY WOODEN NICKELS"

Area Zip 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
OFFICE USE ONLY

Date / Ordered by: Phone () - Best time to call?

Business or Organization, etc. Type of business or organization?

SHIP TO: Date Needed:

ADDRESS (give us street address for UPS)

CITY, STATE, ZIP

Canadian Orders--Parcel Post is now \$3.50 1st. lb., \$1.00 each additional lb.-We will pay half

HAVE YOU ORDERED FROM US BEFORE? Let us know how you heard about our wooden nickels.

Coin World Nus. News Antique Trader Amer. Coll. Ant. Gaz. Old Cars

Direct Mail Friend Some other way?

SHIPPING TIME: We usually ship orders out in 10-12 WORKING DAYS, altho we can ship your order out faster if needed. There is a 10% surcharge on rush orders (5 working days).

If possible, put your city and/or City/State on your nickels. Gives it a little life. Send us your business or organization card or letterhead (or something of that nature. This will help us avoid errors, mis-spelled words, phone number or grammar..

Arrangement of copy, type style is left to the discretion of our shop, altho we will try to follow your instructions as much as possible.

PLEASE GIVE US YOUR STREE ADDRESS, just a P.O. Box number will delay your order. We ship 95% of our orders by United Parcel Service (UPS). Each package is automatically insured, delivery is fairly fast and customer (that's you) signs so we know package has been delivered....If you wish package shipped Airmail or UPS Blue (air) send an extra 90¢ per lb. 500 Wooden Nickels weigh 4 lbs, 1,000/ 7 lbs; 1,000 Dollars 15 lbs.

If you want your order shipped by Parcel Post, send \$1.00 extra for insurance as we cannot guarantee delivery. On Canadian Orders, 1st 2 lbs. is now \$3.10, each additional lb. is \$1.00.

You are satisfied with your order, Please tell your friends, we can use more business.

PLEASE mail in copy, we sure hate taking copy on phone (we make mistakes).

QUANTITY	ITEM	AMOUNT
	COPY PRINTED ON OTHER SIDE	
	(No extra charge for Stock Ind. Head or Buffalo)	\$7.50
	ENGRAVING (special logo or design) E*	
	(Allow extra week for engraving)	6.75
	ENGRAVING ONLY printed on other side E*	
	(no extra copy set-up)	5.00
	SPECIAL STOCK DESIGN (X) printed on other side instead of Stock Ind. Head or Buffalo (marked with an (X))	5.00
	COLOR: Black, no extra charge--other colors, your choice: Red, Blue, Green, Blue, Purple, Brown, each	2.50
	EXCESS COPY: Over 80 letters (81 to 95) Wooden Nickels	2.50
	Wooden Dollars--Over 110 letters (111 to 135)	2.50
	NUMBERED--Add \$21.50 for 1,000 wooden nickels and/or dollars: 250/\$8.50; 500/\$13.50; 2,500 for \$45.00	
	KEY CHAINS: Nickels/Dollars drilled, lacquered and key chains inserted--Add \$42.50/1,000; \$26.50/500; \$17.50/250	
	SUPER RUSH: Order shipped in five (5) working days Add 10%	
	ADD UP CHARGES	
	Sales Tax (Texas Customers only)	
	Shipping Charges	
MD	CASH CHECK	TOTAL CHARGES

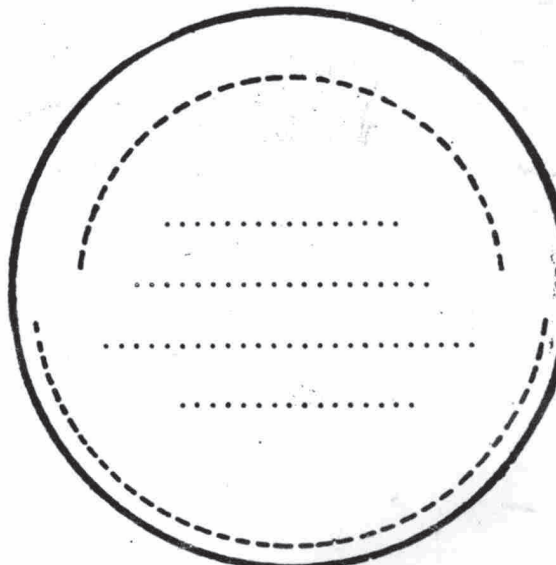
TYPE COPY OR PRINT WITH BALL PEN
Do not use pencil or write in longhand

Received	Item Cost	State
	Other Side	Repeat
	Engraving	Color Ink
	Spec. Design	W. N.
	Spec. Ink	Indian
	Excess Copy	Buffalo
	Copy Change	Assorted
	Numbered	W. D.
	Key Chains	Eagle
	Proof	Liberty
	SUB-TOTAL	Other
	Sales Tax	
	Shipping	
	TOTAL	

Set & proofed by	
Proofed by	by
Printed	by
Shipped	by
Billed/Invoiced	
U.P.S.	P.P.

WOODEN NICKELS--Indian Head, Buffalo or Assorted
Your advertising Copy on other side

AMOUNT	COST	SHIPPING
100	\$14.50	\$1.00
250	19.50	1.50
500	23.50	2.00
1,000	34.50	2.75
2,500	81.50	4.75
5,000	153.50	8.00
10,000	279.50	15.00
10,000--5,000 price, less 5%	25,000--10,000 price, less 5%	
25,000--5,000 price, less 10%	50,000--10,000 price, less 10%	



SUGGESTED COPY LAYOUT--Please fill in top curved line, bottom curved line and then fill out short middle lines.



Mr R.R. Tip Tippy is a well known member of the National Scrip Collectors Association and writes for their newsletter. The following are some of his past articles:

COAL MINE SCRIP TOKENS



POCAHONTAS FLICKER

Perhaps you or your readers can identify the value and history of this Pocahontas token. I thank you for your time and effort.

Richard Green
Hamilton Square, New Jersey
Richard,

Our research indicates this one-cent "coal token" was made for the Vera Pocahontas Fuel Company of Landgraaf, West Virginia, by the Osborne Register Company in Cincinnati, Ohio. The token probably dates somewhere between 1924, when the Osborne Company first began using their trademark ORCO, and the early 1940s, when these tokens were generally constructed from a fiber material instead of metal.

Although relatively new, with most dating after the turn of the century, coal tokens are nonetheless quite valuable due to their distinctive history. In some mining camps, especially the isolated ones in the back woods where it was impossible to obtain a steady flow of U.S. currency, this was about the only kind of money in existence. When payday came around, the laborers were compensated for the work they'd already performed with these tokens, which could then be exchanged at the company store.

Reprint from Treasure Found.



Coal Scrip Once Miners' Credit

R.R.TIPPY

Webster defines the word HOBBY as a subject that a person constantly talks about or returns to; something that a person likes to do or study in his spare time; or a favorite pastime or avocation. Look as hard as you will, you will not find where Webster defines the word SCRIPTOR. Hopefully, some day the dictionary will define the word "scriptor" as a person who collects scrip and falls in one or more of the categories above.

What is scrip and how was it used? Some people have the mis-conception that scrip is only paper and perhaps associate it with the depression years. Scrip may be paper or metal and actually metal tokens are more prominent; in fact, some avid collectors do not even collect the paper variety.

Metal tokens were referred to by different names that may have been peculiar to a particular geographical region. For example, in some areas they were referred to as "flickers", coal field money, light weight, doo lolly, etc., but the most common name is scrip. In this article the word scrip is referring only to the metal token that was used by the coal miner.

Commissary checks or scrip are, in essence, credit tokens and fundamentally were used as follows: An employee of the coal company who desired credit at the Company Store could request issue of scrip against work performed or work to be performed. The scrip so issued would be charged against the employee's payroll account, and its face value would be deducted from the amount due him for work performed on the following pay day. The scrip would then be spent at the commissary for merchandise.

This medium of exchange attained a certain amount of general circulation in the immediate neighborhood of the commissary, since it could be redeemed, in merchandise, upon presentation at the commissary by any bearer. For example, a miner in immediate need of cash might draw scrip at the mine office in face value of say \$10, and subsequently sell to a third party for cash at a negotiated discount; or he might use to barter for goods or property with the local merchants, fellow employee, etc.

The use of scrip has been discontinued by practically all coal mining companies. Its demise depends upon the geographical areas, for example, in the midwest the period was in the 1920s or perhaps early 1930s, whereas in the Appalachian area states it made its exit in the mid-forties and up to the very early 1950s.

The use of scrip has been attacked from many sides. It may be remembered that Eleanor Roosevelt, during her humanitarian crusades, attacked the use of scrip as an evil thing. The Treasury Department has always considered it a thorn in its side and the United Mine Workers Union opposed its promiscuous use.

Scrip History

The private use of scrip and token money probably came to this land with the White man. The use of coal scrip was initiated for a number of reasons including the remoteness of the coal operator with few alternatives.

First, it was necessary to run a spur railroad line, which particularly in the mountainous areas, was the only method of transportation to and from the coal camp. Since there was no housing it was necessary for the coal company to build housing. There was no local store and thus the birth of the Commissary or the Company Store, in order that the miner and his family could obtain the necessities of life.

Therefore, it may be said that the coal company got into the store business out of necessity; however, it did not take them long to recognize a good thing. Almost without exception, the commissary carried the very best brands of merchandise and charged accordingly - yes, their prices were normally very high.



"MR. ORCO" - WILEY W. OSBORNE - "A MOST REMARKABLE GENTLEMAN"

BY: R. R. Tippy, Past President NSCA

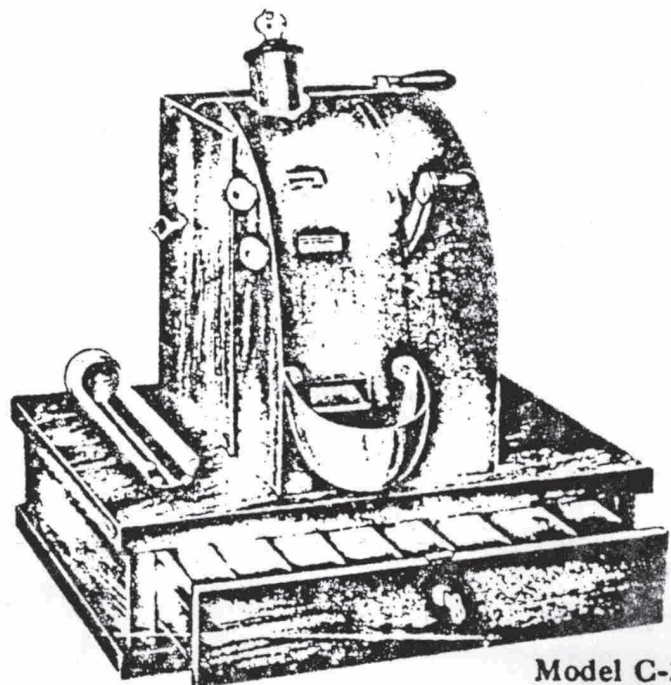
Mr. Wiley W. Osborne was born November 11, 1890, in Wise, Virginia and passed away on April 5, 1981 in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

Some few years ago, I arranged, through a mutual friend, to make the personal acquaintance of this man. To be perfectly honest, my objective was hopefully to get some scrip -- maybe a lot of scrip. Unfortunately, he was too far removed from the owners of his former company to enable me to accomplish my Utopian goal, but I must say that I tried.

No, I did not get any scrip from this source but it was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of one of the most interesting and likable person I have ever known.

Subsequently, we did correspond periodically and met in person a few times. His knowledge amazed me and he had so much history relative to the hobby that I requested his permission to use a tape recorder to record some of our conversations. He would not agree to this request, but had no objection to my taking notes. The following is a brief abstract of some of our "long into the night" discussions.

In the year 1916 or 1917, he was not absolutely sure, he started to work as a Mining Engineer at \$65.00 per month for the Consolidation Coal Company in Jenkins, Kentucky. Each afternoon, when he would come out of the mine from work, he would observe the very long lines of miners lining up to draw scrip. This scrip was not of the metal variety. All of the transactions by the coal mine office and/or store personnel was manual, which required a fair amount of time. From these daily observations he concluded that there had to be a better way - and that better way would be a machine that would quickly record and automatically dispense the scrip tokens. So - this was the embryonic birth of the Osborne Register machine. He continued to turn this idea over and over in his mind - it just would not go away. Shortly, he left his job with the Consolidation Coal Company in Jenkins and he and his brothers opened a small coal mine. This was during the period of World War I; and even though of short duration, the effort was successful and productive from a monetary standpoint. In the year 1920, he left for the big city of Cincinnati with the sole purpose of making the Osborne Register machine a reality.



(Continued on following page)

Model C-2

Wiley arrived in Cincinnati with approximately \$29,000.00 in his pocket. His ensuing efforts to get a scrip machine that was efficient and workable were not to come easy. He had many trials, tribulations, errors and failures. Finally, on his eighth try - that is, machine number 8, he finally accomplished his objective. His original \$29,000.00 had dwindled down to a meager \$38.00.

The success of this venture is a matter of record and his product was most successful. He eventually absorbed many of his competitors. In this connection, many of the tokens and medals made by some of his predecessors that he bought out were either destroyed or practically given away. A goodly portion of the Murdock items were sold to a passer-by for practically nothing. Perhaps, some place in Cincinnati, there is a wealth of Murdock material - who knows?

As the Osborne operation continued to prosper, they broadened their line of products to include advertising tokens, souvenir items, police and fireman badges, ration "points" during World War II, sales tax tokens, and even license plates. Their list of customers included such business giants as Proctor & Gamble, Coca Cola, Cracker Jack, etc., plus sales tax tokens for thirteen states.

In connection with his sales efforts, Wiley noted that he had been offered many 'propositions' by the politicians of some of the states and he went into detail about the graft and corruption of one particular state. I do not deem it wise to go into the specific details, but will state that it was one of the states below the Mason and Dixon line. I was amazed to learn that the 'cleanest' of all the states was Illinois. I found this particularly interesting since, when I graduated from college in 1936, the first job I had was with the Finance Department of the State of Illinois in the Sales Tax Division.

One facet of this man, 'Mr. Orco', was his apparent obsession to invent things. He admitted that excluding the invention of the scrip machine, all of his inventions or his efforts to invent cost him money and were a losing cause. An example was his continuing efforts to invent a vacuum type 'cookie jar'. He wanted to invent an item for the lady of the house that would permit her to store cookies, bread, crackers, etc. in a manner that would eliminate the moisture problem and keep these items fresh at all times. He advised that he had his doubts that he would ever be able to perfect this venture in his lifetime and that he had spent over \$30,000.00 on this project alone.

One invention that he was very proud of, and one that did not end up on the debit side of the ledger, was a machine that would dispense a Dixie cup of ice cream and a wooden spoon; all for the price of one nickle (five big cents). In 1932, he sold this invention to the Frigidaire Company for \$50,000.00. He would like to think that this particular machine was the beginning or forerunner of all of the various types of vending, dispensing machines on the market today. This machine was a long way from perfection since, in the early 1930's, there was no way to electrically refrigerate the ice cream and the method in use was dry ice. One of the places this machine was installed was in the subways of New York City. He advised that at times there were some very unhappy customers - the reason being that instead of ice cream the customer would get some hot milk for his nickel.

(Continued on following page)



'MR. ORCO' - BY R. R. TIPPY (Continued)

The pride and joy of his diversified business ventures was the scrip machine. We had many philosophical discussions on the alleged evils of scrip and the coal miner and his family per se. He was very strong in his opinions on the mis-conceptions that many people had of scrip. He was almost adamant in his contention that scrip was a necessity due to the remote location of many mine camps - the coal company had to have a 'mini-type' department store and, in many instances, the store was not a money making venture. With specific reference to the latter item, I took strong exception. We would 'bend the elbow again' and spend several hours on this particular subject.

Mr. Osborne advised that the average payroll of a typical mine was 400 employees the temperature in a coal mine was always constant around 70 degrees, and that the wages paid were better than most crafts. I agreed with him that the coal operator was not always ruthless and that the company store had to write off many debts incurred by the miner and his family. It is a matter of record that some few miners, of an itinerant nature, would float from mine to mine, that is, company to company when they became too much in debt.

Wiley was a good friend of the editor of The Keystone Directory and suggested that I get in touch with him, which I did. This gentleman, at the time, lived in Washington, D. C. but I found that he was too senile to carry on a good conversation on the history of the Keystone Directory.

During the time that I was in direct contact with 'Mr. Orco', he was about 77 years of age. He was most remarkable in his ability to remember things of the past. In fact, he made the statement to me - "ask me something that happened 50 years ago and I can tell you, but don't ask me about what happened yesterday". He presented me with a listing of some of his former customers which included the name of the coal company, the store manager, the buyer, etc. When I would quiz him on the name of the buyer or store manager of, for example, The Wyatt Coal Company at Laing, W.Va., it was amazing how accurate he was. Then, I would reverse the questioning and give him the name of a buyer - for example, Pikeville Coal Company at Pikeville, Tenn., and ask him to identify the coal company he worked for - it was uncanny - he never missed.

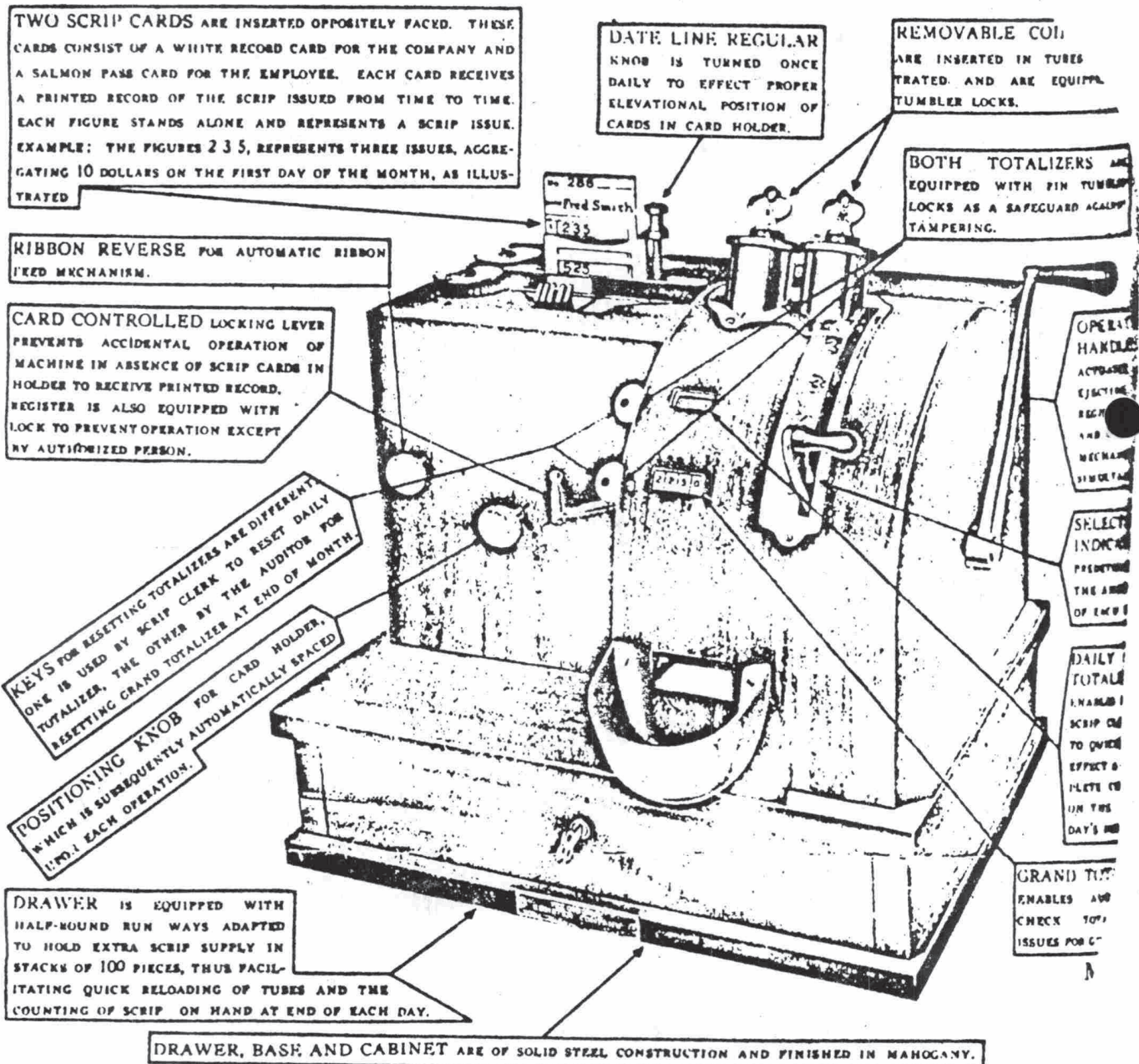
In summary, it is my opinion that this man was delighted in the fact that people were collecting as a hobby his end product - coal and lumber scrip - even though he never said so in so many words.

In answer to my query as to what advice he would have for the young man of today, he thought a long time and then replied that it took him a long time to learn it, but "IF YOU CAN'T CONTROL IT - DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT!".

As previously noted, I did not get any scrip from this very fine gentleman but I think I may have gotten a lot more. Likewise, Eleanor and I both share a mutual feeling that in the twice a year meetings of NSCA, I acquire or dispose of very little scrip - but we both get something that we shall cherish the rest of our lives. Simply and briefly stated that is: meeting old friends and making new ones, who share a mutual interest and that is NSCA and the collecting of an item that represents a little bit of Americana that is rapidly passing from the scene.



An early model of the Osborne Register Company scrip machine is pictured below - see the article by R. R. Tippy in this issue... A few examples of this machine are held by collectors and when offered for sale bring a big price on the antique market...



GOOD FOR 5 STICKS OF POWDER

Private coinage was a necessity



TAMING the vast unexplored and unexploited public lands of the American West is a unique chapter in the history of this nation. The times and conditions demanded initiative and innovation, and the bordermen who dared Dame Fortune to deny them lacked neither quality.

A fascinating vignette of this western history is the almost forgotten system of private coinage which helped to prevent destruction of property in western mining labor strife and brought needed control to the use of explosives in hardrock mining.

Private coinage became a necessity because metal money was scarce on the frontier. The fur traders who opened up the West in the early 1700's had bartered trade goods and gimcracks for animal pelts because hard money had no value to the Indians.

Barter persisted among homesteaders, farmers, and grazers because money seldom came into their hands. To protect a scanty supply of hard money, which was difficult to transport in bulk because of its weight, banks issued their own banknotes.

By WRIGHT SHELTON

Mining Engineer
U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Early miners traded gold dust or gold nuggets for needed supplies.

The discovery of precious metal in the streams and on the steep slopes of the western mountains changed the face of the American West as dramatically as had the homesteaders, farmers, and grazers. Mining provided a close market for the products of farm and pasture, and this in turn intensified the need for a medium of exchange.

Gold was first discovered in the West in 1842 by a Spanish shepherd, Francisco Lopez. He was digging for wild onions with a knife near what is now Los Angeles when he discovered placer gold washed down the Santa Feliciana Canyon. However, the unlettered shepherd mistakenly believed the gold to have been accidentally clipped from gold bearing ore, and the Spanish had no interest in hardrock mining.

The Spaniards had for centuries dreamed of stripping the gold from the legendary Cibola and its mystical Seven Cities of Gold. When this dream never materialized, they turned to the pursuits normal in their homeland. The Spaniards had been in California for 300 years and had peopled the land, built missions to extend their religious faith to this new domain, and farmed and grazed the fertile valleys. So the 1842 discovery of gold went unheeded, and California's precious mineral wealth remained unexploited for another 60 years.

On January 21, 1848, a man from the Mormon Battalion originally recruited for the Mexican War, James W. Marshall, was digging a sawmill race for his employer, John Sutter, on the American River near Coloma, California. Although Marshall recognized that the glittering metal which appeared in the water was gold, he first tried to keep his discovery secret. He did not want to interrupt the work of the laborers at Sutter's mill, and he understood that the lure of great riches from gold mining would bring all other work to a halt.

As miners swarmed into the West, other discoveries of precious metal were made, and the great gold and silver mining era began. Just across the mountains to the east the Comstock Lode was discovered at Virginia City, Nevada. Soon gold was found by prospectors in many places in the West.

The placer gold which could be easily separated from river bottom gravel played out quickly, and gold mining became more difficult as the need grew to separate the yellow metal from complex rock structures. Under these conditions, two classes of mining men appeared on the scene: The pick and shovel hardrock miners who used their brains, and their semi-educated but experienced employers who had learned the business on the Com-

stock or in California. Mining became a business instead of an individual enterprise.

Many of the mines were opened in areas remote from transportation and shipping facilities, so the company store became a necessity in those isolated mining locales. The company store as it was operated in some eastern coal mines had gathered a reputation of corruption. It is true that unscrupulous mine operators virtually enslaved the laborers by charging inflated prices or sold a store franchise to an entrepreneur who did the same thing.

In the West, however, the company store was a different picture. Mine operators accepted the responsibility of providing a supply store so as to keep their mines operating at full capacity. The recovery of the vast wealth locked in the earth below the surface far outweighed the small gains to be realized from operating a supply store.

Mine labor at first was scarce. As reports filtered back east, Irish and Cornishmen began to move west to the new mining opportunities. After a time, they began to organize in an effort to get better wages and safer working conditions.

The Comstock Lode began producing untold wealth in 1859, and by 1863 the underground miners had organized a Miners Protective Association at Virginia City. A year later they demonstrated for better wages, and the first strike was recorded there in 1869.

In the history of labor strife in western mines, the use of explosives to win a point was not uncommon. The mine operators sought to prevent this by issuing "scrip." These were privately minted coins which were recognized as the only acceptable authority for drawing explosives from the company.

The Consolidated Fuel Company at Hiawatha, Utah, was still using "scrip" for explosives control when the company was taken over by the U.S. Fuel Company in 1912. A number of the old coins were found in the company safe.

This use of private coinage has since been replaced by modern business organization, and the coins have no value except for collectors. Max Rohb, who is general manager of U.S. Fuel, contributed a few of the coins to the Smithsonian Institution recently. Eventually, through the work of Dr. John N. Hoffman, Associate Curator for Mining at the Smithsonian's Museum of Science and Technology, the coins may be put on historical display.

Thus an almost vanished vignette of western mining history has been preserved for public understanding and enjoyment. []

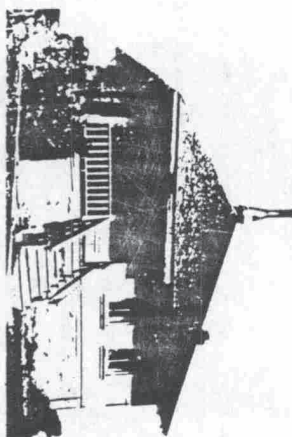
Hiawatha — a Company Town

BY MIRIAM B. MURPHY AND PHILIP NOTARIANI

Company towns dotted the West in the early 1900s. Most were located in mining or lumber country. Coal companies in Carbon County, Utah, owned the following towns:

- Castle Gate
- Consumers
- Rams Canyon
- Standardville
- Hiawatha
- Miner
- Quarries

Some towns, like Castle Gate, no longer exist. You would have to look at an old map to find them. Other towns, like Kenilworth, are no longer company owned. The buildings have been torn down. Some towns, like Hiawatha, still exist, but company towns are different today. Companies no longer control their workers' lives.



Frank Bonacci, labor leader.

MINE ENTRANCE
Men are carried from the coal preparation plant to the mine in open cars. This is called a man tip.



WHY COMPANY TOWNS WERE BUILT

Coal is often found in the mountains, far from cities and towns. But where would the workers live? To solve that problem, some companies built towns for their workers. They built houses for families and hotels and boardinghouses for single men. They also built schools, churches, and amusement halls. Miners can drive to work nowadays, but in the early 1900s, they had to live right next to the mine.



PREPARATION PLANT
Coal is sorted by size, washed, and dried at the preparation plant. The heavy bones, or rock, is removed so that only burnable coal remains.



MILLERTON DAIRY
This modern dairy provided Hiawatha residents with fresh milk products.



THE ONLY STORE IN TOWN

In most company towns there was only one place to shop — the company store. It sold food, clothing, and other necessities. Some coal companies expected miners and their families to buy everything from the company store. The prices were higher there than anywhere else. Workers who stopped at stores in Price or Helper risked losing their money. Scrip or trade tokens were paid to miners instead of U.S. money. It is easy to see why many miners hated the company store. It did not represent free enterprise. It did not give miners the choice other Americans had.



TEAM SPORTS WERE POPULAR

Baseball was a great favorite in Utah mining towns. There were many teams. Competition between towns was intense. This photo, however, shows a Utah Fuel Co. baseball team. The team was composed of local miners and more popular in America today. This team was composed of British immigrants.

AMUSEMENT HALL

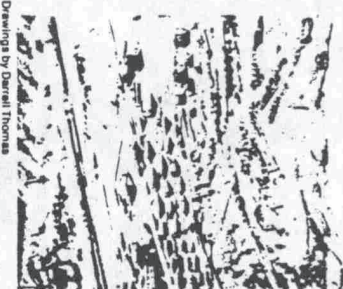
Hiawatha residents enjoyed movies, bowling, dancing, and games, meetings, and many other activities in the amusement hall.

COMPANY OFFICE
The mine manager supervised the town from offices here. It is the "city hall" of a company town.



THE TEACHERS' DORMITORY

Virginia Hanson taught grades 1 & 2 at Hiawatha during 1936-37. She lived in the dormitory with other teachers. Children invited them to a potato roast on Baker's Hill. As the evening grew darker, the children told scary stories. Such activities were new to Miss Hanson of Cache County.



Drawings by Derrell Thomas

A COMPANY HOUSE

At Hiawatha the miners' company houses had four rooms and a cellar. The yards were large enough for gardens. Many families planted vegetables, fruits, and flowers. These houses were better than most company towns. But there were disadvantages to living in a company house. Frank Bonacci moved to Hiawatha in 1918 to work for the Utah Fuel Co. He was a union miner and served as an officer of the local. The company did not like his union activity. He was forced to leave. He moved to Kenilworth, another company town. One day when the Bonaccis came home they saw all their belongings out on the street. The company had moved them out of the house.

Frank Bonacci became an important union organizer and helped to unionize the coal mines in 1933. He was elected in 1934 the first labor-born legislator in the state.

HIAWATHA SCHOOL

Children at this school came from many backgrounds — Chinese, Japanese, American, Mexican, Japanese, American. Many were bilingual. They spoke both English and the parents' language of their parents.



Teachers and students learned to enjoy the customs of other countries. A favorite Greek tradition was the observance of name days. On January 7, the feast day of St. John the Baptist, Greek men and boys named John were honored. Early and friends came to visit. Special foods were served. It was a party.

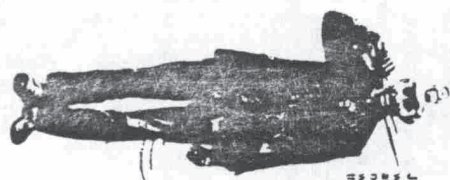


DINNER PAIL
Miners spent the entire working day below ground. The dinner pail carried with them a variety of food such as soup, meat, and bread.

MINERS' LAMP
Old-fashioned burning fuel. Today, lights worn by miners are battery operated.



Joseph Szegedakis was killed in an explosion at the mine on March 8, 1924. He was 32 years old when 172 miners lost their lives.



MONUMENT TO HIAWATHAS WORLD WAR CASUALTIES

A TOKEN IN TRIBUTE

By Harry F. Campbell

To those who saw the pretty little village of Winter Quarters, in Carbon County, Utah, where on the fateful morning of May 1st, 1900 the accident occurred, the blow came home with crushing force when Number 4 mine of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company exploded. The calamity was of such a size and so unprecedented in the history of the State, and even of the West, that the mind did not fully grasp it.

One hundred men were killed outright, and the poisonous gas killed another ninety-nine. Those who died straight away were lucky. Those other brave-hearted, brawny men of muscle had apparently realized that death was coming, for all were found in attitudes of defence. Some had their cloaks around them, others buried their faces in the ground floor of the mine, each in prayerful expectation of rescue that never came. Father and son were entwined in loving embrace in each other's arms. Nine-tenths of the men killed were American and Welsh from Utah, a small number from Tennessee and Colorado. Relatives and friends prayed that their loved ones were not with the numbered dead. Men, who had no other than a human interest, saw that there were more than the ordinary number of married men amongst the victims, and it caused them to wonder of the future of the wives and little ones.

Each corpse brought out had a corps of men from four to ten in number, with sponges, hot and cold water in receptacles and tubs for washing. The clothing was removed, the soot, smoke, and powder burns washed from their faces, and the bodies were prepared and laid out in long robes with a tag listing the name and address. The first wounded man brought out, his whole scalp burned to a cinder and his face unrecognizable, cried out in his agony to his fellow comrades to end his misery and kill him on the spot. Between the blackened and stalwart men lay about a dozen little lads who had been engaged as couplers and trappers. Some lay along side of their fathers and elder brothers. It was a scene that made many strong men turn away in tears.

Some think the company is not to blame, but now and again they are outspoken against alleged incompetency. The scene is quiet now, and has been since the mine closed for good in 1928 and Winter Quarters became a ghost town. So remember that the token you find was their badge of courage.



SOME UTAH TOKENS

Reprint from the Token and Medal Society's journal Vol 11 Number 3 June 1971
Dwight A. Safford, TAMS #147

To many coin collectors, numismatics of the far western states is the coinage minted at Denver, Colorado, Carson City, Nevada and San Francisco, California. Uninterested, they are perhaps unaware of the many and varied issues of token coinage that helped to shape the economy and history of that area. True, there are some collectors who, through the medium of commemorative coins, have become aware of some of the history. But, other than collectors of exonumia, most coin collectors know little or nothing of the token coinage issued by sutlers, settlement trade merchants, traders with the Indians, businesses and individuals.

The mining of gold, silver, and copper and the token issues resulting from those operations have been publicized to some extent, due no doubt to the exciting and romantic history of the days of '49. Little emphasis has been given to other less glamorous mining operations and the token issues resulting from those industries.

Coal mining has played a very important role in the economic life and history of the west. In fact one state, noted among numismatists for the emission of Mormon gold coins and a paper money medium of exchange, can credit coal mining operations for many of the industries there today, and can view the history of the past and note the part that coal mining has played in its creation.

Long ago a kind and beneficent Providence placed great coal beds in what are now Carbon and Emery Counties in that state, in fact, fields so great, that today they still hold billions of tons of unmined and valuable fuel. The coal supply of this area is said to be sufficient to last the United States several hundred years, if all other supplies were cut off.

Of the coal mined in Utah, most of the seams are from eight to fifty feet in thickness. These thick seams make it possible to produce more coal per foot of seam worked, resulting in a lower production cost. Also, this abundance of coal has enabled the Utah Power and Light Company to produce, from steam power, at the mine portal, electricity for transmission to communities in the inter-mountain states and foster the research and processing of coal chemicals, such as resins, tars, and other by-products of coal, that are perhaps, incorporated in the clothes you wear, the car you drive, the implements you use, or the medicine your doctor prescribes.

The story of the discovery of coal, and the early attempts to mine it in the state of Utah, are somewhat clouded and obscured by the glamour and the excitement incident to the discovery of gold in California, as the two events occurred at about

the same time. It is possible that coal may have been found in Utah by Father Escalante in 1776, in his search for an easy route to the Pacific coast Missions of the Catholic Church, but, from an economic standpoint and the birth of a great Utah industry, the important time of discovery was about 1849 or 1850, when the early Mormon settlers found coal in San Pete Valley.

In 1854, the Utah Legislature, realizing the need in Salt Lake City, for a more efficient fuel than the timber from the surrounding mountains, offered a reward of \$1000 to any resident who would open a vein of coal not less than eighteen inches thick, within forty miles of Salt Lake City, and which could be profitably mined. Although this reward was a large sum in those days, it did not bring any results until 1863, when a coal mine was opened within forty miles of Salt Lake City, where the coal was sold for \$40 a ton.

In 1875 a group of twelve men and a woman prospecting for coal deposits, located a seam in Pleasant Valley. The advent of an early and fierce winter caused these people to stay in their camp at this location, where they nearly starved and froze. From this discovery came the opening of the first truly commercial coal mine in the state of Utah. The Pleasant Valley Coal Company was organized by M.O. Packard and among the directors were M.L. Crandall, Martin Crandall of Springville, Warren Child of Ogden, Frank Pritchett, Kark Thompson, and John Thompson of Fairview.

From Springville, twenty-four miles of wagon road were constructed through Spanish Fork canyon to connect with the coal deposit, where the company established the mine in 1876, and which appropriately became known as Winter Quarters.

George B. Matson, in company with Phil Beard and John Nelson, started the number one tunnel and drove the first hundred feet into the hillside five foot vein. Thousands of tons of coal were removed from this entry, during its fifty years of existence.

It is possible that the Winter Quarters mine also has the dubious honor of having been the site of Utah's first major mine disaster, for on May 1, 1900, an explosion in mine #4 killed 199 of the men working there. Though there were many surviving miners, the tragedy was catastrophe for the town, many families there losing more than one member. Also affected were families in other parts of the state, the nation and the world, Finland being most hard hit as there were 69 Finns among the victims. 150 of the dead were buried in the hillside cemetery, overlooking the nearby town of

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TAMS Journal

Scofield, where a granite monument was erected to the unknown miners who had perished.

Winter Quarters mine reopened after the tragedy, but after 1920, operations were reduced due to the involvement of a long underground haulage and inferior coal compared to the company's Castle Gate mine production.

Winter Quarters mine was closed in 1928 by the Utah Fuel Company, which had consolidated with the Pleasant Valley Coal Company in 1899 or 1900. Only the scars of mining and the remnants of a ghost town mark the area today, so there is little to connect this spot with the birth-place of Utah's coal mining industry, and the site of the first major disaster to strike that industry.

It is interesting to note that in this early mining operation, the coal was dug with pick and shovel, dragged out of the mine on a sled, carried in bags on mule back down the mountain side where it could be loaded on wagons for the 24 mile journey to Springville. Housing for the miners consisted of tents and a few dug-outs.

By the time the first railroad into the territory was completed in 1879, mining methods had progressed to the use of breast drills operated by hand, and the use of black powder to shoot down the coal, the coal being taken from the mine in small cars. The operation of logging camps and saw mills in the area were sources of mine timbers and lumber for cabins in the camp, and later for stores and other buildings.

This advancement of mining the coal increased the tonnage so greatly that the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad found it necessary to place pusher or helper engines on the rear of their trains to get over the Wasatch mountains at Soldier Summit. Previous to this a man named Teancum Pratt had laid out a town site in a canyon below the starting point of the climb to Soldier Summit, calling it Welby. At this place the D. and R. G. R.R. constructed a terminal for the "helper" engines, and because the engines were stationed there it was not long before it was rechristened Helper.

In its early days Helper was a typical western railroad and mining town. Its streets were thronged with miners from many parts of the world who spent their earnings freely in the stores, bars, card rooms, saloons and pool parlors. Today Helper contains a very fine museum of coal mining and is the second largest city in Carbon county.

Power driven tools, electricity and miners' electric lamps were introduced. The mines became safer to work, facilities for the workers and their families improved and the miners became an organized body of union workmen, adding to the production of coal and the size of the industry.

Large beds of a superior coking coal were developed at Sunnyside and Castle Gate and at one time the largest battery of coking ovens in the world was in operation at Sunnyside. Today the coking

of the coal is done elsewhere to supply the steel plants in Utah, California, Japan and other places with Utah mined coal.

Now, modern mechanized equipment is used in mining operations; shuttle cars, electric trains, conveyor belts and systems, loading machines and the continuous miner have taken over. Safety regulations, rock dusting, electric lighting, and ventilation systems have greatly improved the working conditions, safety and well being of the miner.

Increased tonnage has necessitated the use of long trains of shuttle cars and conveyor systems to bring the coal from the face of the vein to the tippie. The Denver and Rio Grande Western railroad's initial five and ten cars have given way to the 40, 50 and 100 ton cars. The little Baldwin steam locomotive pulling a train of seven cars has been replaced by the powerful diesels, often pulling a train of cars a mile in length. And the wagon, with multiple teams, has been replaced by the big trucks and trailers.

In 1870 the Pleasant Valley Coal Company opened up Mud Creek Mine, suspended its operation, then in 1883 reopened with Chinese labor. It is rumored that many of the Scotch, Welsh, Irish, English, German and Finnish miners who had emigrated to this area resented this action of the company, and taking the law into their own hands, herded the Chinese into boxcars, which were sent rolling down grade. Fortunately the cars held the rails and reached a place of adverse grade where they came to a halt. Apparently the Chinese got the message, for they left the scene and none have been seen in Pleasant Valley since.

As mining operations expanded in the area, there was an influx of many other nationalities, Greeks, Italians, Slavs, Bohemians and even Japanese and this has produced the diverse and industrious population of today.

Until 1906, one large mining concern, the Utah Fuel Company, produced 90% of Utah's coal output. During 1906, the first of the so-called "independents" opened operations, and from then on new companies were formed and new mines went into production. This expansion of the industry solidified and enlarged an era of a medium of exchange, "token money," that was to last, in many areas until just a few years ago, as the chief circulating medium. In many locales this token coinage constitutes, not only a reminder but an identification of individuals, businesses, mining camps and towns that are now ghosts of history.

Remote from ordinary channels of trade and banking, it had become apparent to the mine owners that, in effect, they would have to be autonomous in their operation, and not only provide jobs for the employees, but provide every necessity of life, food, clothes, housing, transportation, medical care, tools and even a final resting place. To record and keep track of the debits of the workers to the company,

against their work records, required a large amount of time and tremendous amount of bookkeeping. It was inevitable that some system to simplify this procedure be developed, so the ages old "token coinage" was adopted. The system was simple in its application and procedure, requiring only that the worker sign the company books for a draw against his future wages and then he would be issued the requested amount in tokens that would be accepted at the company's store for merchandise or services.

As coal camps increased in numbers and grew in population to become towns, mercantile companies were formed, many such companies taking over from the mine owners the servicing of the miners' needs, while others operated in competition with the mine owners. Small businesses and independent merchants came into being, each adding to the "token coinage". An ever present feature of existence, the entertainment of man, also contributed to the affluence in the many and varied trade tokens issued by the saloons, gaming places, pool halls, and the private clubs. Many of the club tokens served in two capacities, as trade tokens and also as gaming tokens, with values of twenty, ten and five dollars. Today, in some areas a ten cent token is still in use as a card game pay off.

Although many of the individuals, business concerns, mining camps and towns have become memories of yesterday, their token coinage serves to remind us of the role they played in contributing to the building of a part of the West.

Although not a complete representation of Utah coal mining area tokens, the ones listed here will serve to illustrate the diversity of design, size, shape and composition of issues.

Castle Gate, Utah.

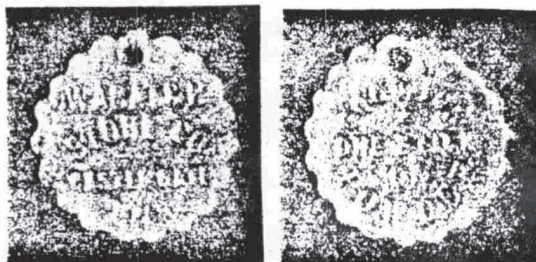
[Castle Gate mine #1 was opened by the Pleasant Valley Coal Company in 1888 and named for the magnificent rock formation where the coal vein was discovered. The coal mine camp did not incorporate as a town until 1914, and it remains today an important mining center.

Castle Gate was the scene of one of the West's most spectacular mine payroll robberies. It made Butch Cassidy famous in outlaw circles. On April 21, 1897, at high noon, Cassidy and his "Wild Bunch" held up the mine office of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company at the Castle Gate Mine #1 and rode away with \$8700 in gold and \$100 in silver. The outlaws cut the telegraph wires and eluded the posse formed to apprehend them. They hid out in the desert south of Price and established headquarters there. This area of the San Rafael Swell became known as "Robbers Roost" and retains that romantic name to this day.

It is a probability that the Utah Fuel Company, which had absorbed the Pleasant Valley concern, named its company store operation, Wasatch Stores, after the Wasatch mountain range bearing the

coal veins. It is known that the Utah Fuel Company extended the operation of its Wasatch Stores to its operations in Somerset, Colorado.

The Castle Gate mines were sold in the 1960s to the Independent Coal and Coke Company, owners of an adjoining mine. The major output of coal from these mines is consumed at the rate of 1600 tons a day by the huge steam powered, electricity generating plant located at the portal of Castle Gate Mine #1.



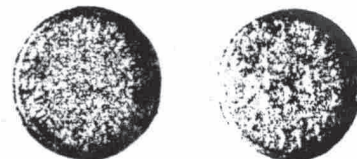
Ob. WASATCH/STORE CO. / -.- CASTLE GATE, / UTAH
Rx. GOOD FOR / • / ONESTICK/OF/ POWDER/
Diam - 30mm; Shape - Scalloped (19 scallops);
Comp. - Aluminum; holed as issued.



Ob. W. S. CO. / -.- / CASTLE GATE / [ornament]
Rx. GOOD FOR / - / ONE / - / . EXPLORER. /
Diam. - 27mm; Shape - Octagon; Comp. - Brass;
holed as issued.



Ob. WASATCH STORE COMPANY / 10¢ /
Rx. GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE /
Diam. - 24mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Aluminum.



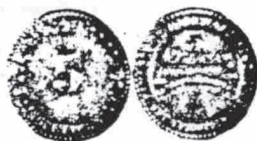
Ob. WASATCH STORE COMPANY
Rx. GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Aluminum.



Ob. [Within a 22mm beaded circle] WASATCH / STORE / CO. /
 Rx. [Within a 22mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
 Diam. - 25mm; Shape - Octagon; Comp. - Aluminum.

CONSUMERS, UTAH.

One of several abandoned coal mine towns, located on Utah highway 139, it is now a tourist attraction.



Ob. BLUE BLAZE COAL CO / 5 / CONSUMERS, UTAH. / [reeded edge]
 Rx. PAYABLE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY / NOT TRANSFERABLE / [within a 13 mm circle]
 5 / ORCO [in script letters] / REG. U. S. PAT / THE CO. / OSBORNE REGISTER / CIN. O. U. S. A. / [reeded edge]
 Diam. - 19mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - White metal.

FERRON, UTAH.

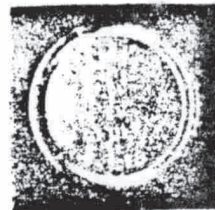


Ob. FERRON MERC. / * / CO. / * / FERRON, UTAH. / [beaded edge]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE / AT RETAIL / [beaded edge]
 Diam. - 31mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. FERRON MERC./CO. / FERRON / - - - / UTAH / [beaded edge]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / * 25¢ * / IN MERCHANDISE / AT RETAIL / [beaded edge]
 Diam. - 24mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.

June 1971



Ob. FERRON MERC. / CO. / FERRON, [in small print] S.L. / STAMP/CO. / UTAH / [beaded edge]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / - - - / 25¢ / - IN - / MERCHANDISE / AT RETAIL / [beaded edge]
 Diam. - 24mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. FERRON MERC. CO. / 10¢ / FERRON / ooo / UTAH / [beaded edge]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / ** / * 10¢ * / *** / IN MERCHANDISE / [beaded edge]
 Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.

HELPER, UTAH.

Teancum Pratt, the first settler, had laid out a town site here and had christened it Welby. The construction of the railroad, and its practice of stationing its pusher or helper engines here, brought about the renaming of the site to Helper. Helper, being not only a mining center, but a division point of the Rio Grande Railroad, has long been a mecca for the miners and railroaders, supplying their needs and catering to their desires. Since 1917, saloons have been illegal in Utah, "Private Clubs" have replaced them, consequently many of the token issues of Helper are "Club" variety, often serving a dual purpose, trade tokens and gaming tokens or chips.



Ob. HELPER CLUB / [ornament] / HELPER, UTAH / [beaded border]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / \$1.00 / IN TRADE / [beaded border]
 Diam. - 38mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.

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Ob. HELPER CLUB / [ornament] / HELPER, /
UTAH. / [beaded border]
Rx. GOOD FOR / * / * 50¢ * / [ornament] /
IN TRADE / [beaded border]
Diam. - 30mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. HELPER CLUB / [ornament] / HELPER, /
UTAH / [beaded edge]
Rx. GOOD FOR / * 25¢ * / IN TRADE / [beaded
edge]
Diam. - 24mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. HELPER CLUB / - - - / HELPER / . . . /
UTAH / [beaded edge]
Rx. GOOD FOR / . 1 . / BEER / [reeded edge]
Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. BANG CIGAR STORE / [a fancy ornament]
/ HELPER / * * / UTAH / [reeded edge]
Rx. BOLOTAS BROS. PROP. / 10¢ / * * * /
[reeded edge]
Diam. 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. [within a 28mm beaded circle] GRILL BAR /
[a fancy ornament] / HELPER / - - / UTAH /
Rx. [within a 28mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR /
\$1.00 / IN TRADE /
Diam. - 39mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - White metal.
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Ob. GRILL BAR / *fancy ornament] HELPER /
- - UTAH / [beaded border]
Rx. GOOD FOR / [ornament] / * 50¢ * / [ornament]
/ IN TRADE / [beaded border]
Diam. - 30mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - White metal.



Ob. GRILL BAR / [ornament] / HELPER / . /
UTAH / [beaded border]
Rx. GOOD FOR / * 25¢ * / IN TRADE / [beaded
border]
Diam. - 29mm; Shape - Scalloped (8 scallops); Comp. -
Brass.



Ob. [within a 22mm beaded circle] DIAMANT
CLUB / - - / L. J. D. / - - - / HELPER, UTAH.
Rx. [within a 22mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR / *
\$1.00 * / IN TRADE /
Diam. - 29mm; Shape - Scalloped (8 scallops);
Comp. - Brass.

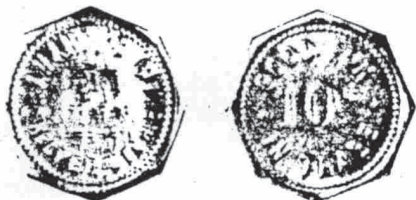


Ob. [within a 22mm beaded circle] DIAMANTI'S
CLUB / - - / L. J. D. / - - - / HELPER, UTAH/
Rx. [within a 22mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR /
50¢ / IN TRADE /
Diam. - 26 x 26mm; Shape - Square; Comp. - Brass.



TAMS Journal

Ob. [within a 22mm beaded circle] DIAMANTI'S CLUB / - - / L.J.D. / - - - / HELPER, UTAH. /
 Rx. [within a 22mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR / * 25¢ / IN TRADE /
 Diam. - 28mm; Shape - Scalloped (4 scallops); Comp. - Brass.



Ob. [within a 22mm beaded circle] DIAMANTI'S CLUB / - - / L.J.D. / - - - / HELPER, UTAH. /
 Rx. [within a 22mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR / * 10¢ * / IN TRADE /
 Diam. - 25mm; Shape - Octagon; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. DIAMANTI'S CLUB / - - - / L. J. D. / - - - / HELPER, UTAH / [beaded border]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
 Diam. - 25mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.

KENILWORTH, UTAH

Kenilworth began in 1904, when the Independent Coal and Coke Company named its mine after the type of coal predominant in the area, Kenil or Cannel coal. This mine is still in production, supplying a large portion of the coal consumed by the Utah Power Company's electricity generating plant at Castle Gate.



Ob. KENILWORTH / . KMCO [interlaced] 5¢ / MERC. CO. /
 Rx. GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE / [all within an 18mm beaded circle]
 Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - White metal.

MUTUAL, UTAH

Mutual is another of the abandoned towns in Utah, as a result of the mines in the area closing.



Ob. MUTUAL POOL HALL / MUTUAL / . . . / UTAH / - - - / [beaded border]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / . 5¢ . / IN TRADE / [beaded border]
 Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. MUTUAL POOL HALL / MUTUAL / UTAH / - - - / [beaded border]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE / [beaded border]
 Diam. - 18mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. MUTUAL COAL / - - - / CO. / MUTUAL, / UTAH / [beaded border]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / 1 / .STICK. / OF / POWDER / [beaded border]
 Diam. - 25mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.

NATIONAL, UTAH.



Ob. NATIONAL COAL / - - - / COMPANY / NATIONAL, / UTAH. / [reeded border]
 Rx. GOOD FOR / * 5 * / * IN * / MERCHANDISE / AT RETAIL / [reeded border]
 Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Aluminum.

PRICE, UTAH.

County seat of Carbon County, Price is the center for the coal mining industry there. This area has been the main source of coal production in the western states since 1880. East of Price, along the Book Cliff mountains, U. S. Steel Co. and Kaiser Steel Co. operate mines which furnish coke for their steel mills in Provo, Utah, and Fontana, California. U. S. Steel operates a coal preparation plant in Wellington, 6 miles east of Price.



Ob. [within a 29mm circle of stars] CAUSER'S
BILLIARD ROOM / - - - / [ornament] 20.00 /
[ornament] / PRICE / UTAH /
Rx. Same as obverse.
Diam. - 34mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. [within a 23mm circle of stars] CAUSER'S
BILLIARD ROOM / - - - / 10.00 / - - - / PRICE /
UTAH /
Rx. Same as obverse.
Diam. - 27mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. [within an 18mm circle of stars] CAUSER'S
BILLIARD ROOM / 5.00 / PRICE / . UTAH . /
Rx. Same as obverse.
Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. JOHN CAUSER. / PRICE, UTAH / [beaded
border]
Rx. GOOD FOR 25¢ / IN TRADE / [beaded border]
Diam. - 24mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass;
8mm center hole.



Ob. JOHN CAUSER . / PRICE, UT. / [beaded
border]
Rx. GOOD FOR 10¢ IN TRADE * / [beaded border]
Diam. - 18mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass;
8mm hole at center.



Ob. JOHN CAUSER / * * / PRICE, UTAH. /
[beaded border]
Rx. GOOD FOR 5¢ IN MDS. * / [beaded border]
Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass;
8mm hole at center.



Ob. CAUSER'S BILLIARD ROOM / PRICE / .
UTAH. / [stars around border]
Rx. Same as obverse, except no dots before or
after UTAH.
Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. ELKS CLUB / No. / 1550 / PRICE, UTAH. /
[beaded border]
Rx. GOOD FOR / 5¢ / INTRADE / [beaded border]
Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. SAM'S BILLIARDS / [ornament] / . PRICE . /
. UTAH. / [beaded border]
Rx. GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE / [beaded
border]
Diam. - 18mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. [within a 22mm beaded circle] SILVER DOLLAR
/ - - - / CLUB / - - - / . PRICE . / UTAH /
Rx. [within a 22mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR /
* 10¢ * / IN TRADE /
Diam. - 28mm; Shape - Scalloped (4 scallops);
Comp. - Brass.



Ob. CENTRAL BILL'D HALL / PRICE, UTAH /
[ornament] / ED. SHEYA, / PROP. / [reeded
border]
Rx. GOOD FOR / 5¢ / INTRADE / [reeded border]
Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



SUNNYSIDE, UTAH.

Earlier Called Verdi, the name was changed for the sunlit slopes of the Book Cliffs where it nestles amid some of the largest producing coal mines in Utah. Sunnyside mine, now the property of Kaiser Steel Co., (purchaser of the Utah Fuel Co. in 1950) is perhaps the only mine left that still uses a coupon book as a store credit. Most of the company store tokens issued were by the Wasatch Store Company.



Ob. WASATCH / STORE CO. / SUNNYSIDE, / UTAH
Rx. GOOD FOR / 1 STICK / POWDER /
Diam. - 31mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass;
holed at top, as issued.



Ob. W. S. CO. / [ornament] / SUNNYSIDE / [ornament] /
Rx. GOOD FOR / - / ONE. / - / EXPLODER /
Diam. - 28mm; Shape - Scalloped (4 scallops); Comp. - Aluminum; holed at top, as issued.



Ob. [within a 23mm beaded circle] WASATCH / - - / STORE CO. / SUNNYSIDE, / - - / UTAH
Rx. [within a 23mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR / - - / * 10¢ * / - - / IN TRADE /
Diam. - 28mm; Shape - Scalloped (4 scallops); Comp. - Aluminum.



June 1971

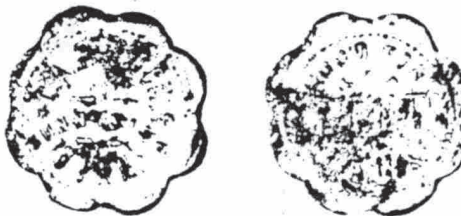
Ob. [within a 23mm beaded circle] WASATCH / - - / STORE CO. / SUNNYSIDE, / - - / UTAH /
Rx. [within a 23mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR / - - / * 5¢ * / - - / IN TRADE /
Diam. - 26mm; Shape - Octagon; Comp. - Aluminum.



Ob. JOHN PLUT / [ornament] / SUNNYSIDE, / [ornament] / UTAH. / [beaded border]
Rx. GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE / [beaded border]
Diam. - 25mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Aluminum.



Ob. SUNNYSIDE / - - / KAY / - - / UTAH / [reeded border; in exergue to right of Y in Kay]
S. L. / STAMP / CO. / [in very small letters]
Rx. GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE / [reeded border]
Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.



Ob. [within a 23mm beaded circle] G. A. PEACOCK, / . 1 . / - - - / * * / SUNNYSIDE, / - - - / UTAH. /
Rx. [within a 23mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR / - 1 - / PINT / MILK /
Diam. - 29mm; Shape - Scalloped (8 scallops); Comp. - Aluminum.

SWEETMINE, UTAH.

Now a ghost town, but during the life of the Sweet Mine a thriving community, Sweet Mine was developed by Charles and Will Sweet, who sold to Thompson and Murdock of Salt Lake City. Before this mine was worked out, it had cleared a bonded indebtedness of over \$4,000,000. and netted the operators a tidy profit.



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Ob. [within a 21mm beaded circle] SEALEY MERCANTILE CO. / SWEET / MINE / UTAH / - - - /
 Rx. [within a 21mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR /
 . 10¢ . / IN TRADE /
 Diam. - 27mm; Shape - Scalloped (4 scallops);
 Comp. - Brass.



Ob. [within a 21mm beaded circle] SWEET MINE /
 BEER / . PARLOR . / SWEET MINE / . . . /
 UTAH. /

Rx. [within a 21mm beaded circle] GOOD FOR /
 - . - / \$5.00 / - . - / IN TRADE /

Diam. - 25mm; Shape - Octagon; Comp. - Brass.



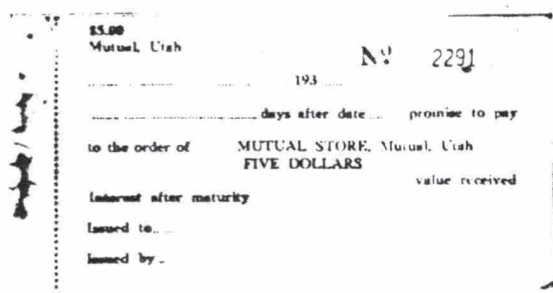
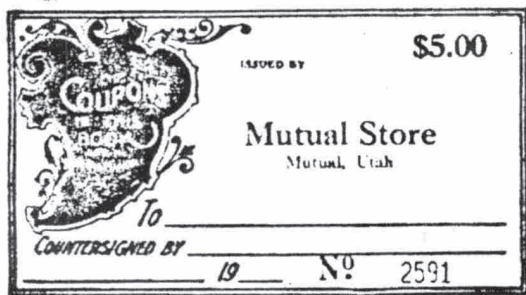
Ob. SWEET MINE / BEER / PARLOR / SWEET
 MINE / . . . / UTAH / [beaded border]

Rx. GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE / [beaded
 border]

Diam. - 21mm; Shape - Round; Comp. - Brass.

Sometime during the 1930s, the company and
 mercantile stores turned to the "coupon book"
 system of a medium of exchange. The following
 examples are typical of those used.

MUTUAL, UTAH.



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ALWAYS BRING THIS BOOK WITH YOU

Do not lose this as it is the same as cash. Do not
 tear the coupons off. Hand it to the clerk and he will
 detach the amount you have purchased.

MUTUAL STORE

MUTUAL

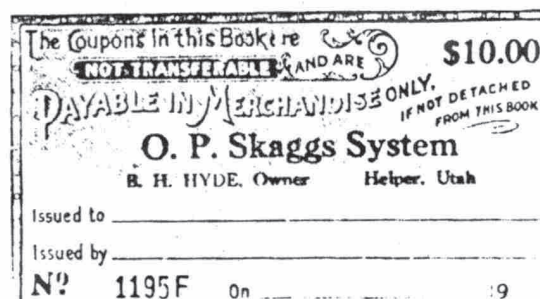
UTAH

RETAILER OF PACIFIC NAUTICAL BOOK CO., SALT LAKE CITY

Issued in a \$5 denomination book, consisting of
 10 - twenty-five cent, 30 - ten cent, 15 - five, 5 -
 two, and 15 - one cent coupons. Each denomination
 was of a different color. This medium of exchange
 was a credit contract between the worker and the
 store. Book size was 2 3/4 x 5 and 1/4 inches.

HELPER, UTAH.

Some company stores and independent merchants
 also issued coupon books in \$10 denominations con-
 sisting of 5 - 50 cent coupons, 20 - 25 cent, 30 -
 10 cent, 15 - 5 cent, 10 - 2 cent, and 30 - 1 cent
 coupons. All denominations were in different colors.
 Book size, 5 1/4 x 2 3/4 inches.



In 1936, the Price Trading Company of Price,
 Utah, at the request of the U.S. Fuel Co., replaced
 company stores at Hiawatha and Mohrland. Scrip
 money was issued to coal company employees, and
 this was redeemed at the stores. This procedure
 was later replaced by a check-off system which
 allowed the mine companies to withhold monies
 from wages owed to the Price Trading Co. stores.
 With unionization of the miners, this system was
 abandoned, and business with the stores became
 a direct credit or cash transaction between the
 miner and the stores. This effectively ended the
 reign of "the Company Store" in the Utah mining
 district.

*This article is dedicated to the memory of my
 brother, Orville Safford, who, while on a safety
 inspection of the Castle Gate Coal Mine on Nov-
 ember 5, 1945, was fatally injured by a coal fall.*

TAMS Journal

Towns in Utah Token Collection of David L. Freed - 1-2-82

Salt Lake	over 500 Tokens	Richmond	4 Tokens	Ophir	2 Tokens	Plain City	1 Tok
Ogden	85	Sego		Peerless		Pleasant Green	
Park City	52	Smithfield		Riverside		Redmond	
B. ham	27	Sweet Mine		Riverton		Rolap	
Eureka	22	Tremonton		Robinson		Santaquin	
Provo	21	Willard		Scipio		Springdale	
Price	14			Scofield		Spring Glen	
Helper	13	Bountiful	3 Tokens	Standardville		Storrs	
Midvale	12	Castlegate		Stockton		Sugar Station	
Magna	11	Clear Creek		Wendover		Syracuse	
Milford		Delta		Woods Cross		Taylorville	
Tooele		Dragon				Theodore	
Filmore	10	Draper		Adamsville	1 Token	Tremont	
Logan	9	Fairview		Bonanza		Trenton	
Richfield		Hinckley		Cache Junction		Wattis	
Brigham	8	Huntington		Carbonville		Winter Quarters	
Copperfield	7	Hurricane		Circleville			
Garfield		Kamas		Columbia			
Greenriver		Kaysville		Clearfield			
Le. ham		Lagoon		Deseret			
Pa. Mitch		Mammoth		Duchesne			
St. George		Marysville		Escalante			
Beaver	6	Mutual		East Garfield			
Heber		Myton		East Hiawatha			
Murray		Salina		Fayette			
Pleasant Grove		Silver City		Five Points			
Saltair		Smithfield		Fountain Green			
Sandy		Spring City		Garland			
Springville		Vernal		Gold Hill			
Ephraim	5			Goldsprings			
Hyrum		Blanding	2 Tokens	Glenwood			
Spanish Fork		Carbon		Gunnison			
Sunnyside		Castle Dale		Holden			
Cedar City	4	Centerfield		Holliday			
Ft. Douglas		Charleston		Huntsville			
Manti		Colton		Indianola			
Mercur		Consumer		Kanarraville			
Nephi		Dividend		Kanosh			
Ogden Canyon		Elsinore		Kenilworth			
Parowan		Ferron		Kingston			
Payson		Goshen		Koosharem			
		Grantsville		Layton			
		Hiawatha		Leeds			
		Hooper		Marion			
		Kanab		Meadow			
		Lark		Milltown			
		Latuda		Minersville			
		Lynndyl		Moab			
		Midway		National			
		Modena		North			
		Mohrland		Oakley			
		Mona		Oasis			
		Monroe		Orangeville			
		Morgan		Orderville			
		Moroni		Orem			
		Mt. Pleasant		Peoa			
		Newhouse		Pine Valley			

In Utah, he's known as Mr. Tennis

By Emma Lou Thayne

The following story was written by Mrs. Thayne originally for the Bridgewater World Doubles Championship held in Salt Lake City last year.

"Rackets are all the same to me," says David L. Freed in a day when the elements of style on the tennis court seems to be wrapped up for many in the Madison Avenue persuasions that equipment makes the champ.

But then, unorthodoxy has always been his style.

Back a few centuries he'd be Ponce de Leon actually finding the Fountain of Youth at 45. Even farther back he'd be the man at the Pool of Bethesda picking up his bed and walking new at 65. In 1984 he'll be a man in a space suit defying gravity with a yellow ball on a blue court built on a way-station to Mars.

Right now, he's not settling for anything. Playing the best tennis of his life, propelled into renewed action by a flock of grandchildren bent on beating him, and countless relatives determined to keep alive the "Doo" or don't way of life. Dave Freed is a happy but far from content man. Contentment never was companion to Dave. Restlessness, the need to succeed, to win, to prosper, never have let him be. As the man regarded for four decades by Utah tennis buffs as "Mr. Tennis," Dave — or as his children, nieces,

To Dave, no stroke is ever exactly right, no game completely sufficient, no exertion totally total.

nephews, and a thousand proteges call him "Doo" — at 70 is as smilingly earned as he's ever been in wanting better — for himself, his tennis, and Utahns old and young whom he thinks can be enriched by learning to regard the game as he does — with relish and resolve.

To Dave, no stroke is ever exactly right, no game completely sufficient, no exertion totally total. At a stage when most people look to the past for triumph and the future for compensation, dissatisfaction drives Dave like a battering ram. In every area of his life there are new ways to try. If there is a cause to champion, a child to teach, a tournament or charity to promote, or a new serve to develop, Dave will be on the phone or the court or the road making it happen.

How come? What makes this man run?

The genes of a mother still alive and in her own place at 96? A father who, after starting his son in business when he was only 21, died five years later to leave the whole family enterprise to a 26-year-old novice? Or was it a childhood spent loving sports, but being too small and too untrained to capture the laurels he must longed for?

Whatever it was, Dave's life catapulted him into senior citizenry with a vim.

Born August 25, 1908 in Salt Lake City, into a family of five brothers, he grew up competitive. His early love was baseball, and he was on the Wasatch Elementary School City Championship team. But at Bryant Junior High, he was so small that he fit nowhere except outside a team, and, since his father and especially his mother played a lot of tennis, he took a 25-cent racket to court. He played where he could — at the old courts at Reservoir, the University, or Emery House (now the Newman Center) and was "kicked off regularly by older players — particularly women." And that began a 30-year distaste in Dave for women in sports.

At East High he was still slight, but lettered in baseball, track, and basketball and played in the Number One tennis list in his junior and senior years. Despite having no lessons, he won the state high school championship. "I'd go out and practice my mistakes," he smiles, shaking his head.

He went to college because his family wanted him to — and because he loved athletics. Socially he had a lot to learn, never dated a girl until he was a senior at the University of Utah because he was so "backward and foolish." But he had started growing when a sophomore at East High and



by his senior year, he was six feet tall — and weighed 130 pounds. "I was so glad!" he laughs. "Till then some cousin was always taller."

Out of high school, he made up his mind to specialize in tennis, but like Armstrong, track coach at the university, wanted him to run for the track team. Having decided, though, Dave was typically adamant, and for the rest of his years he called him "Old 30-love."

In 1929 he hurt his knee — pulled the cartilage — playing intramural basketball, the first of a series of physical troubles that began to plague him. It wasn't until seven years later that the knee was repaired by the famous orthopedic surgeon Dr. Joseph Tyree.

In the meantime, he won the university championship "always doing the wrong thing. Mostly I was a runner-up in real tournaments — freezing, getting the elbow. Mel Gallagher, Earl Pierce trounced me." But in 1938 he won "my one great tournament — the Utah State Open Championship." It was considered one of the best tournaments nationally, and Dave beat Bobby Riggs' doubles partner, Bernie Coghlan to have his only local name ever to appear on the giant cup.

Dave's tennis game was played as a retriever, "always on the defense" and consequently often running like crazy to be out of the running — until he "got to be 45" when he decided, "Whatever I've done wrong, I'm gonna change." At a time when most players settle into any run they can manage, Dave went out to learn how to be "not a retriever, but a hitter on a crucial

Deseret News photos
by Tam Smart

David L. Freed, known to Utah tennis buffs as Mr. Tennis, plays the game with deep concentration and dedication. Although he no longer plays in tournaments, he says he plays some "awful grudge matches."

No one wants to lose to me when I'm so much older than most of the guys I play with."

point." If he was going to lose, it would be by hitting, not choking."

And hit he did — with a vengeance that took him to the nationals at Forest Hills in the only division there was for seniors then, the over 45's. "All of a sudden I found myself



in the finals. I went out to play Bill Maxfield, defending champ. He won the toss and said, 'You serve.' My arm was shaking so hard I couldn't toss the ball. I started laughing. I pushed it over. And then I decided, 'Sack the ball.' I even hit it out on my first match

point. But then, at 3.5, his serve, deuce, he smacked it away, and I had an add again. But I socked it hard. It hit a hole behind him (on grass) and I knew I'd won. I just looked up at my wife in the stands and couldn't believe it."

As a senior Dave beat everyone who had beaten him as a younger player "cause I changed my game," he recalls. Most of his triumphs have come as a result of his changing his game. In 1934, two years out of college, he was in bed putting heat on his bad knee when a tennis-playing friend, Harry Guss, urged him to get a date to hear Sammy Kay and Dorothy Lamour at the Hotel Utah. "Why don't you take Blanche Everett?" he pushed, and shy Dave altered his approach enough to call her. That was in 1935. He married her in October of that year. "Forty-five years ago!" he nods with the same pleasure that he talks about winning the nationals.

But it wasn't until their three daughters, Jasmine Jo, and Jane, began playing tennis that Dave found much use for women on the court. His girls, he says, were such good friends with each other and their mother because "they had so much chance to gang up against me." But his own closeness to his daughters was as real as his feeling for fishing and smart business. He took them on as companions, and also as potential champions. His disdain for other women in tennis, born of those early times of humiliation, had provoked him into "not even letting girls join when we were first at Forest Dale as a club." "They'd been such a headache to us — just in the way, taking advantage of their sex." "They never helped with anything," he says, trying to assemble some defenses for earlier antagonisms.

But then his own girls started playing and the emphasis was altered according to their needs. "My attitude about girls changed when my own girls came along," he confesses. And the coming of age of Dave's girls was a benefit to more than his sense of things; their play was remarkable enough to put Utah in a new light on the national scene. They all played — well and fairly — and Jo, encouraged and sponsored by her father at fourteen had the number 3 national ranking!

This was a merited reward for Dave's work with hundreds of other Junior players who, since 1935, had benefited from his interest in them. He started the Junior Development Program that year when "Earl Pierce told me I was secretary-treasurer of the Intermountain Tennis Association. I always got so much out of tennis that I wanted to put a lot back in. I figured I could never get even."

He's done a yeoman's job trying. He served on the U.S.T.A. Executive Committee for 27 years — from 1950 to 1976, was secretary of the Assn. from 1960 to 1964, and had his "greatest thrill" being made Davis Cup captain in 1960-61, when he and Blanche

See DAVE on C-2

Dave Freed

Continued from C-1

traveled "all over the world with the team." But, he says, "that satisfied any desire to travel. I never wanted to leave Salt Lake again." Even though he coached Barry McKay, Earl Bucholtz, Chuck McKinley and Bernard Bartzen against the indomitable Australians Neal Frazier, Rod Laver, and Roy Emerson, Dave remembers as much fun in watching locals like F. D. Robbins, the Bennion brothers, Rock, Scott and Bill, and Jane Stratton come up through the Little League program started in 1956. He still works with "a couple hundred kids every year" at the Salt Lake Tennis Club and Virginia Heights, and then gives them the climactic ending to their summers — a free ride on everything at Lagoon, one of the Freed family enterprises which include in their partnership amusement, finance, and ranching companies.

The money that Dave has handled has brought solid backing for tennis. He was in on seeing the Salt Lake Tennis Club start at the old Victory courts in 1928 and when it moved in 1933 to Forest Dale with three clay courts, he helped see that two more were added in 1935. At the five Victory courts, he watered, rolled and painted lines by hand for \$2.50 a day; so he knew the awesome chores of keeping up with clay and was one of the deciders to cement Forest Dale in 1948, the same year he built the Virginia Heights courts for his own family and immediate neighbors.

Dave remembers running state tournaments — all but the scheduling — when any

money taken in was from gate receipts and "\$500 was really good" — and it all went to the Youth Tennis Foundation. That foundation is now worth about \$80,000 and its income is allocated to the needs of junior development, even university teams.

Little wonder we all missed him on the tennis court when he was forced to give up playing between 1966 and 1974. Eight years off the court "was tough," but osteo-arthritis had been wearing out his hip joint and it became too painful to try to play. Then Blanche had a complete hip operation in 1974 and inspired Dave, and he told the doctor he'd like to do the same — on one condition: "I want to get well quicker than anybody else," he insisted in characteristic competitive fashion. "And he saw that I did," he says. "The operation was a total take. I could run in six weeks — and was right back to tennis."

Competitiveness, though, took its toll, and after a 1960 stomach operation for "terrible ulcers" (that he "got well from so quickly!") Dave found that any game had to be taken less seriously. Now he plays no tournaments, no singles, and has "no strain," but some "awful grudge matches. No one wants to lose to me when I'm so much older than most of the guys I play with."

A lot of the "guys" he plays with are indeed a lot younger. And as "Doo" takes on his grandkids, nine of whom are now playing, he's trying "to find a balance in teaching them — so they'll be eager to learn and win, but have fun at the game too."

On the other hand he concedes, "I think they're all going to be missionaries, not champions. And heck, I even find myself liking that."

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TOWN TOURS - PAROWAN

By Bruce Robinson

Our last "Town Tours" left us in the central portion of the Beehive state visiting the ghost town of Clear Creek. This month, I would like to visit a very much alive town in the southern end of our great state.

The town of Parowan has always had a special sentiment for me because my ancestors were among the early colonizers.

The population has increased only slightly in the last 80 years. Currently about 1500 people call the town of Parowan home.

In the book, "History of the Iron County Mission", there are a couple of items that should be of interest to token collectors. On Page 368 a brief history of the Parowan United Mercantile and Manufacturing Institute is given. At one point it states, "The Co-Op Store issued scrip, first paper, later aluminum to help out in the money shortage." We presently have no copies of these tokens.

Five pages later, Page 373, a brief history of the Equitable Co-Op is recollected. Again, if I might quote from this book, "They issued purchase checks or scrip, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00. Each customer was given checks amounting to whatever his purchase was. At the end of the year they were all brought in and counted by Uncle Nathan Benson. Then each was given dividends according to the amount of his purchase business during the year." The only token we have copies of is the 10¢.

The other tokens we know of from Parowan include the 6 piece Hyatt Dairy, a token our own Robert Morgan had struck commemorating "The Old Rock Church", and a bar token issued by Brig Brown. (I've only found one reference to Brigham Brown. He was one of the operators of the "Dark Angel Mill" near Parowan.)





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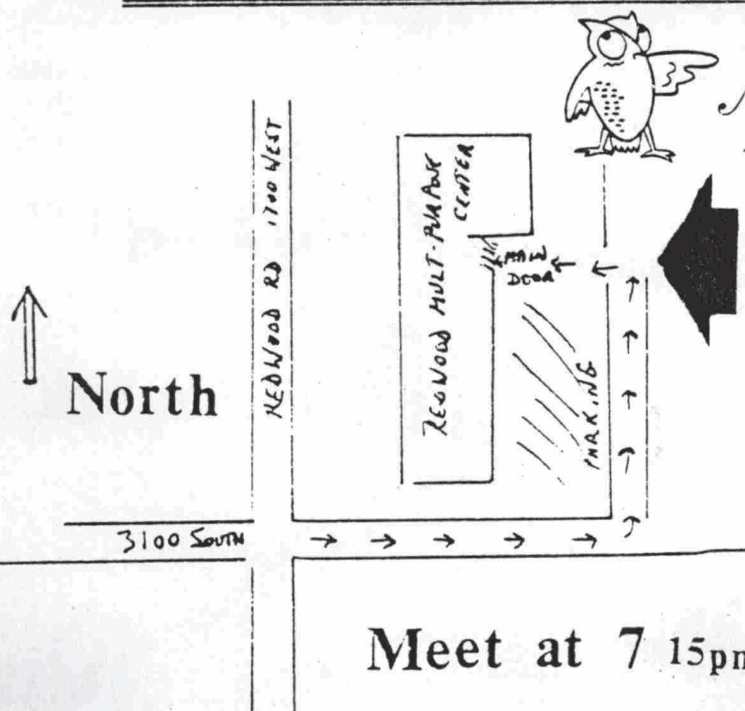
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